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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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DOUBLE TRACKS

Hawaiian Tramways Company Sur-
prises the Public.

COMMENCEMENT AT KING STREET

Company Will Run Double Track
Horse Car Lines Until electri-
city is Put in.

At last the Hawaiian Tramways
Company has made a move in the di-
rection of improving its present tram
service, and the move came suddenly
and unheralded. In fact, few people
were aware last night that it had been
made.

Yesterday afternoon the Hawaiian
Tramways Company began the work
preparatory to paralleling the lines al-
ready controlled by them. King street,
between Bethel and Nuanani, was se-
lected as the point for beginning op-
erations. Quite a gang of laborers was
at work, and before the afternoon was
over the street was torn up for nearly
half a block.

"It is the intention of the company,"
said Manager Pain last night, "to go
right ahead and lay the double track
on every street covered by our fran-
chise. This is in accordance with the
recent decision of the Government
based on an opinion given by Attorney
General Cooper, in which it was held
that the Tramways Company had the
right, according to their franchise, to
parallel its own lines. Both tracks
will be used by the horse cars up to
the time of starting the company's pro-
posed electric service."

All yesterday afternoon numbers of
curious people watched the operation
of digging up the macadam of the King
street roadway, the commencement be-
ing made opposite Castle & Cooke's,
and the men working towards the
Nuanani stream. Most people thought
that a new switch was to be put in;
others that a temporary track was be-
ing laid down.

This move on the part of the com-
pany has probably been determined on
since the application of the Rapid
Transit Company for the right to put
down an electric line from Thomas
Square to the King street bridge met
with a favorable response from the
majority of the property-owners along
both sides of the street and from the
Executive Council. Whatever may be
the result of this first move on the
tramway chessboard, the long-suffering
public will at least rejoice that a be-
ginning has been made in the right di-
rection.

THE NEW TREATIES.

Have Already Gone Into Effect in
Japan

The new international treaties about
which so much has been said and
written in the last two years, went in-
to effect in Japan on Monday, July
17th. Writing of the event, the Japan
Daily Herald says:

"Today is the day we have all been
looking forward to since treaty revision
became an accomplished fact, for
today the new treaties come into op-
eration. However, as far as Consular
jurisdiction is concerned the Germans,
French and Austrians will retain their
own till August 4th. Up till now only
the American Minister, Colonel Buck,
has informed his fellow-citizens re-
sident in Japan of this important
change, while persons of other nation-
ality seem to be still in the dark as to
whether they are now under control
of their own authorities, or whether
they are amenable solely to Japanese
authorities and laws. Rather a curious
state of affairs.

"On August 4th, when all the new
treaties came into operation, a grand
banquet will be held at the Recreation
ground, Yokohama, attended by a
number of both foreigners and Japa-
nese.

"Another banquet will be held at
the Imperial Hotel on the following
day, for which some 500 invitations
have been already distributed among
Japanese and foreigners."

Monthly Stock Report.

The monthly report for July on the
Honolulu Stock Exchange shows con-
siderable activity in bonds. Of Ha-
waiian Government there were sales
amounting to \$10,000, and \$7,000 worth
of O. R. & L. McBryde heads the list
of the great stocks with total trans-
fers of 7,777 shares at prices varying
from \$1.10 to \$1.20. Kila showed great
activity with 2,000 shares at
\$1.10 to \$1.20. There was more of the
same in the O. R. & L. McBryde stock,
which was sold at prices ranging from
\$20.50 to \$21.50.

HILO RAILROAD

IS ALL RIGHT

Carshops, Round Houses, and Found-
ry for the Rainy City—Rails
Should Arrive this Month.

Referring to a rumor current in Hilo
last week to the effect that the Hilo
Railroad Company had abandoned its
railroad project, and its engineers had
been ordered out of the field, Mr. B.
Dillingham said yesterday to an ad-
vertiser man who questioned him:

"The ink was hardly dry after the
signing of our charter before an order
went out for the necessary rails. Iron
from these days and gold, too, for that
matter," and here the railroad man
heaved a sigh. "The rolling
mills are as independent as a man with
a big block of Oahu stock, and we have
got to get our orders in early if we
want the goods. But to answer your
questions, you can tell those Hilo peo-
ple who doubt whether the Hilo Rail-
road Company means business and is
able to fill its contracts that the first
shipment of rails for the road to Oa-
hu ought to reach Hilo by the next ves-
sel, due there in the Matson line. I
forget the name—the one that is due
there in August—and the balance will
follow as fast as Captain Matson can
rush them through. About locomotives?
Go and ask Wm. G. Irwin &
Co. about them. They are agents of
the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and
they will tell you that our order for
two of their best locomotives was
placed some time ago and that the in-
formation to hand is that they
should arrive in September."

"About the rolling stock, Mr. Dil-
lingham?" ventured the reporter.

"You newspaper men are never sat-
isfied," was the reply. "You can tell
the people of Hilo through the Adver-
tiser, if you want to, that the Hilo
Railroad Company is going to build
car shops, a round-house and foundry
and machine shop at the Hilo termin-
us, and when I say going to build
them I don't mean next year or some
time in the future, but right now. We
intend to have the round-house ready
before the locomotives get to Hilo. You
can tell the Hilo people that every
freight car and every passenger car,
too, used on the road is going to be
built right in Hilo, and we are going
to start right away. Mr. Hughes, the
foreman of our car-shop here, has just
completed a lot of cars for the Oahu
Railway & Land Co. He is to have a
vacation and go to the Coast, where
he will purchase all the lumber and
other materials necessary for building
freight and passenger cars, which will
be shipped to Hilo. As soon as the
material reaches that city Mr. Hughes
will be on hand to receive it and will
at once superintend the construction of
the necessary shops."

"It is reported, Mr. Dillingham,"
said the reporter, "that you have re-
cently disposed of a big lot of Hilo
railway bonds."

"Who told you that?" was the an-
swer. "Well, it's true, anyhow. Yes;
we have sold several hundred thousand
dollars' worth, and we could sell more.
The bonds are in demand and we don't
have to look for purchasers. You see
it's just this: the Hilo road is going
to be run exactly on the same lines as
the Oahu road. Knowing that, the peo-
ple who have made money in the Oahu
bonds and stock realize that the Hilo
road will, in time, be equally as good.
Why, the Hilo railroad has a forty
years' contract with the Oia planta-
tion which alone will bring in money
enough to pay the interest on the
bonds, and the country traversed by
the road is bound to build up just as
it did along the Oahu line. There is
no reason why the Hilo railroad stock
should not become equally as good an
investment as the Oahu line. And
while I am about it, you can tell the
people in Hilo and Honolulu, both
know that the Oia plantation is going
ahead just the same whether the stock
is quoted at \$200 a share or two cents.
If people give away the stock at pres-
ent prices it's not my fault, and they
will remember that fact some of these
days."

Exports for July

The total value of exports during
July was \$247,215. The greater portion of this
is represented by over 250,000 bags of

sugar, the total value of which was
\$1,236,808. The troops carried the
largest cargo—55,594 bags. Among the
other exports are 7,000 bunches of ba-
nanas, over 100,000 packages of gener-
al merchandise, about 2,000 bags of
rice, 300 cases of honey, and 127 bags
of coffee.

GUY DENNETT, ILL.

President and Mrs. Dole Detained

by Illness of Their Nephew

President and Mrs. Dole with Mrs.
Dole's nephew, Guy Dennet, are guests
of Mr. Francis Gay at Kekapua, Kaula.
Mr. Dennet was taken ill suddenly last
week, and was attended by Dr. San-
dow, with whom was Dr. Galbreath.
On examination, the trouble appeared
to be appendicitis of a very serious
character. An operation was arranged,
and it is probable that before this time,
it has been performed. Mr. Dennet
under the most favorable circum-
stances will not be able to get away
for some days. Mr. James Judd who
is on Kaula, and is a student in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons of
New York city, is also with Mr. Den-
net and is doing valuable service as
attendant and nurse. Mrs. Dole is also
in constant attendance.

HAWAIIAN FERTILIZER CO.

Acid Works to be Added to the

Plant in the Near Future.

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. held its
annual meeting yesterday afternoon
and elected the following officers:

J. B. Asherton, president; H. P.
Baldwin, vice-president; A. F. Cooke,
treasurer; Geo. H. Robertson, auditor;

Geo. R. Carter, secretary; J. P. Cooke
and E. D. Tenney, directors.

The treasurer's report showed ad-
vance to be in a flourishing condition.
Large quantities of fertilizer have been
manufactured and several new build-
ings have been erected. It was de-
cided to put up acid works in conjunc-
tion with the fertilizing plant in the near
future. Work will probably not be be-
gun on this addition until the latter
part of the year.

THE EWA MILL

This Year's Output Will Exceed

All Estimates.

By next Saturday night the output
for this year at Ewa plantation will
have reached the big figure of 20,000
tons of sugar. This was the estimate
made for it at the beginning of the
season. But in addition there is yet
about three weeks' grinding left. The
weekly product is about 700 tons, which
makes a grand total of about 22,000
tons for the season. This is 2,000 tons
above the large estimate made at the
beginning of the year. Never before on
these Islands has such a large season's
output been taken off one plantation or
sent through a single mill. It ex-
ceeds by about 4,000 tons the crop of
last year, which was 18,000 tons.

Change at the Barracks.

Company I of the United States bat-
tery, which has for several months
past held possession of the barracks,
leaves this morning for Waikiki, their
place being taken by Company A. The
departure of Captain Baker and Lieut-
enant Hancock from the city limits
will be missed, as well as the going of
the well-behaved men under their com-
mand.

Missionary Work.

Theodore Richards, who resigned
from the principality of the Kame-
hameha schools to take up missionary
work, is touring Hawaii, holding meet-
ings and giving concerts for the ben-
efit of various churches.

Hawaii Plantations

Pepeskee plantation finished grind-
ing on Tuesday last with an output
of 7,500 tons of sugar. Hakalanu closed
down on Monday last with a total of
9,000 tons. Onomae expects to finish
in about a week's time.—Hilo Tribune.

CHURCH MATTERS

Remarks on a Recent Article in
the Diocesan Magazine.

PAST UTTERANCES RECALLED

Anglican Church in Hawaii Now
Favors Amalgamation With the
Church of America.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commer-
cial Advertiser.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly permit
me through your columns to remark
upon an article which has appeared in
the July issue of the Diocesan Maga-
zine, under the head of "The See of
Honolulu—Its Foundation, and the Ob-
ligation to Maintain it."

We consider it of great importance
to the Church that the merits of this
article should be discussed, coming as
it does, from the Bishop of the Diocese.

It is written, we take it, to hinder
the transfer of the Anglican Mission in
Hawaii to the Church in America, and
it undertakes to show that such trans-
fer cannot be effected unless the two
following conditions are complied with:
First, that the American Church
assume all financial obligations now
resting on the Church of England for
the support of the Church in these
Islands; Secondly, that the American
Church undertake to maintain and
perpetuate the See of Honolulu in its
integrity. It contends that the An-
glican Church here is not, and should
not, in any way be disturbed in its
relations to the English Church or
Church Societies by any political
changes in the country, and intimates
that, should things so shape them-
selves that the Church in England
should think it proper to transfer the
jurisdiction of the Mission to the
Church in America, the Bishop would
resist such transfer until he be assur-
ed of the conditions, as above, being
complied with—and the article ends,
"If it is suggested that the present
Bishop lay down his pastoral staff,
with the knowledge that no successor
will be consecrated to take his place,
suggested is one which cannot be en-
tertained for a moment. The transfer
of jurisdiction will convey to the
American Church a solemn obligation
to discharge all the responsibilities
and obligations now resting on the
Church of England with regard to this
See. Foremost among those responsi-
bilities is to maintain and perpetuate
it."

Now this Association is composed
largely of reasonable people who view
things in a practical way. Personally,
we are distinctly in favor of amalga-
mation with the American Church on less
onerous terms; but the question is,
laying sentiment entirely on one side,
how far away these conditions, as laid
down by the Bishop, be considered ob-
ligations? What is the true value of
his contention?

The Bishop says that the transfer
of jurisdiction to the American Church
carries with it the obligation on that
Church to assume the full financial
responsibilities heretofore resting on
the Church Societies in England, for
the support of this Church. We do not
consider that any obligation has rested
on the Church Societies, of late years,
to continue their grants. These grants
are purely voluntary—whatever moral
obligations might have rested on them
for the first few years of the existence
of this Mission, it is quite clear such
obligations could not continue for ever,
and we think thirty-seven years sup-
port of a Mission in such a country as
this should absolve them from further
claims. Even now the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel has signi-
fied its intention of withdrawing its
grant. In any case we think the
amount of the grant claimed is unrea-
sonably large, in view of the feeble
state of the Diocese. This Church has
for many years received something
like \$5,000.00 per annum from England.
Is so much required? The Church in
the city of Honolulu should be re-
garded as self-supporting, inasmuch as
there are now two clergymen doing
duty here, who receive no aid from
Missionary funds. Outside of Honolu-
lu there are but three parishes or
missions, with clergy in charge,
throughout the whole Diocese (Mr.
Davis of Kona having lately resigned)
ministering to average congregations
of from ten to forty persons, and one
Chinese chapel, served by a Chinese
Deacon, all of whom receive partial
support from their people. It is clear
so large a grant is not necessary. The
American Church would never consent
to so large a grant, nor is it reasonable
to ask it.

The Bishop says he cannot admit
that political changes either have or
ought to have any effect on this
Church in her relations to England,
and in support of this opinion he has
officially called a meeting of the Dioce-
san Synod of the Anglican Church for
the 12th of December next.

We would draw his Lordship's at-
tention to the printed report of the
proceedings of the First Session of the
Fourth Diocesan Synod of the Angli-
can Church of Hawaii, opened on the
13th of December, 1887. In his own
opening address to this Synod, he
says thus:

"At the close of our last Synod in
1881 I looked forward to the assembling
of this fourth Synod about May
in the present year. But when, on
January 17th, constitutional govern-
ment, under which this little kingdom
has long enjoyed peace and prosperity,
was overthrown, . . . the fu-
ture of the Anglican Church in Hawaii
hung in the balance, together with the
political future of the Islands. Had the
Government at Washington accepted
the offers of the commissioners sent by
the Provisional Government, . . .
and annexation had taken place, we
could not have held another Synod un-
der our present constitution on Ameri-
can soil. An entire reorganization un-
der the constitution of the American
Church would have been necessary."

Since our constitution remains un-
changed, and we are now on American
soil, on the Bishop's own showing, the
political changes render an entire re-
organization in order and necessary be-
fore another lawful Synod can be con-
vened.

We are inclined to think that no rea-
son exists why our Church relations
with England must be disturbed be-
cause of annexation, if all persons con-
cerned wish them to be preserved, but
we argue, too, that there is no reason
why such relations should not also
gather cease at any time. If either the
Church in England, or that in Hawaii
desire it, and see it to be for the gen-
eral good. . . . We use the word "Church"
as defined in Article XIX, in the Ar-
ticles of Religion. And the Church in
Hawaii now feels that the ends of re-
ligion would be better served, and her
usefulness promoted, by her transfer to
the Church in America on such terms
as the ecclesiastical authorities in En-
gland and America, knowing the pos-
ition of our Church, may consider
right.

The Bishop lays down as a "sine qua
non" that the See of Honolulu be main-
tained and perpetuated in its integrity.
Interregnum is sometimes unavoid-
able. A resident Bishop is no doubt
most desirable, but until we are much
stronger we do not feel that the Ameri-
can Church would be under any obli-
gation to support one here. We could
be joined to one of their existing mis-
sionary jurisdictions, and share with
it the Episcopal duties of its Chief.
We do not resign forever the hope of
a resident Bishop; it is but deferred
until the Church with which we are
connected feels justified and sees fit to
appoint one, which will be, no doubt,
as soon as one is required.

His Lordship lays much stress upon
the "wrong" that would be done to the
whole Anglican communion if the Ha-
waiian Islands should cease to be a
seat of the Anglican Episcopate.
"Such a course," he says, "would be
injurious to the memory of the founders,
for so convinced were they that Honolu-
lu was created a See of the Anglican
Communion in perpetuity, that when
King Kamehameha IV, died money
was subscribed in England for a cathe-
dral 'to be built in his memory on
the site which the King had deeded to
the Anglican Church.'"

We do not think, under the circum-
stances, any such claim can be consid-
ered. As a matter of fact, the King did
not deed this land to the Anglican
Church. His gift for the cathedral site
was deeded to the "Synod of the Ha-
waiian Reformed Catholic Church,
their successors and assigns." And
very wisely, too, for although it may
not be generally known now, the
founders knew that this Mission was
not planted exclusively an Anglican
Mission, but a joint Mission of the
Churches in England and America, as
we shall show. Moreover, as early as
1854, in the time of Kamehameha III,
the political outlook and the destina-
tion of these Islands were very uncer-
tain, and owing to the peculiar circum-
stances of the period, their annexation
to the United States was then as eagerly
sought both by the King and
many white residents as it has been
since. (Prof. Alexander's History of
Hawaii.)

In view, probably, of both these
facts, the King and Bishop Staley wisely
had this property deeded to the local
Church, in order that it might pass
either East or West, with the country
itself, as time should determine, and
that it might not be hampered by the
claims of any other Church. Hawaii
had appealed to the United States for
the Church, before she approached
England; her interests lay in America,
and it was only the weakness of the
Church in that country, at the time
that prevented the American Church
being planted here. However, a joint
Mission was finally decided upon, as
will be seen from a letter from Bishop
Kip of California to the editor of the
"Pacific Churchman," under date of
September 21, 1856, in which he says:
"Previous to 1850 I had received re-
peated applications from the Islands to
send a clergyman of our Church. The
late Hon. W. C. Wyllie, Minister of
Foreign Relations, several times wrote
to me on the subject. Unfortunately,
we had no clergy to spare, there not
being half enough for the work of our
own Diocese. I applied to members
both of the Domestic and Foreign Com-
mittees in New York, but received no
encouragement."

"In the summer
of 1860 I went to England. During
the previous spring Mr. Wyllie
(knowing my intention) again wrote to
me, by direction of the late King, re-
questing me to make an arrangement
for them in England, to which Church
he had already, I believe, applied. A
number of letters on the subject
passed, mine being submitted to the
King, and the answer dictated by him
to Mr. Wyllie. Hoping of obtaining
any clergy from our own country, I
established the Church in Hawaii, I
agreed to further that object in En-
gland. Accordingly, when a London
in July, 1860, I brought the matter be-
fore the Bishops of Oxford and London,
both of whom entered heartily into it.
I particularly remember one evening
(Continued on Page Four.)

FOUR DAYS LATER

Interesting Telegrams From the Outside World.

PRINCE HENRY REACHES KOBE

Boers Casting Dynamite Guns at Johannesburg—Official Account of the Czarevitch's Death.

By the arrival of the Hongkong Maru last evening the Advertiser is enabled to give its readers four days' later news of the outside world. The principal happenings will be found below under appropriate headings.

NEW TRANSVAAL PROPOSALS.

YOKOHAMA, July 15.—The new proposals offered by the Transvaal are most complex, concessions being hedged round with elaborate limitations.

The Times describes the new proposals as a mockery, the Daily Telegraph as rigmorale and inconsistencies, and the Daily Chronicle as curiously complicated.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

SHANGHAI, July 14.—The Volksraad, in debating upon the new franchise law, passed the preamble therein.

The Cape Town branch of the Afrikaner Bond has approved the new proposals and also the scheme for arbitration by judicial experts of differences about the convention.

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—The question as to offering Canadian troops to South Africa was raised in the Dominion House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, speaking on this subject, hoped that the Transvaal would submit without resorting to hostilities.

ENGINEERS FOR THE CAPE.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—Fifteen officers and 213 engineers of the Army Service Corps sailed for the Cape on Saturday.

BOERS PREPARING FOR WAR.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—A local foundation at Johannesburg is casting dynamite mortars.

SIR A. MILNER'S SPEECH.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—Sir Alfred Milner, in a speech opening the Cape Parliament, merely said that relations with the different states and colonies were friendly.

RUSHING A BRITISH CAMP.

SEMLA, July 16.—The following has reached here by letter under date of May 28th:

"A body of Chins to the number of about 200 attempted to rush the British camp at Hattler, in Burma, on the morning of the 23d of May. Being discovered by a sentry, they fired a few shots, but, on having a volley fired at them, they retired, leaving one dead. They next attacked the Goorkha settlement, and killed three persons. Captain Sillery, commandant of the Chin hills, pursued the band from Falam and over took them, killing six and capturing three, the remainder holding with the wounded. The Chins, being surprised, made no resistance. Rumkiao and the outlying Klang-klang villagers were the offenders. There were no casualties on the British side."

BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.

YOKOHAMA, July 14.—From a private letter dated July 10th it is learned that the British cruiser Bonaventure has gone on the rocks in the vicinity of Koraloff bay. The entire squadron had been trying for three days to get her off, but finding all efforts unsuccessful, the Admiral dispatched the cruiser Iphigenia to Vladivostok for assistance. The summer cruise of the squadron has for the present been abandoned.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

SAIGON, July 16.—The review at Longchamps (i. e. the annual review held on the day of the national fete in the presence of the President of the Republic) was very brilliant. President Loubet was warmly cheered and the crowd accorded an ovation to the mission of Major Marchand and his detachment of Soudanese troops. The French National Fete was celebrated everywhere with enthusiasm.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

YOKOHAMA, July 12.—The volcano Asama in Shinano province burst into eruption on the evening of the 10th inst.

PRINCE HENRY.

KOBE, July 16.—The German warships arrived here last night from Yokohama with Prince Henry on board.

Owing to the death of the Tsarevitch, his Highness will be unable to attend the various festivities which were being arranged in his honor. An exception is made in the case of the dinner at the German Club, but this will not be of an official character, and there will be no music and no speeches. The "Venetian Night," as well as the picnic at Suma, have been abandoned, and through the Consul the Prince has expressed his deep regret to the German community at not being able to attend any festivities.

THE CZAREVITCH.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—The official account states that the late Czarevitch died from hemorrhage of the lungs, while on a solitary ride on a motor-cycle. Only a peasant woman attended his last moments.

FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—The Afrikaner Bond, holding meetings at the Cape, are approving the franchise proposals.

LAVA FLOWS STOP

Pele Has Allowed Her Fires to Go Out.

Hawaii Shaken by Earthquakes Which Have Done No Damage. Kilauea Is Still Quiescent.

Passengers by the Mauna Loa report that the recent volcanic outbreak has ceased and the lava flows stopped.

The cessation of the flow occurred almost as suddenly as the outbreak. Those who took their last glance at Mauna Loa's stream of fire on the evening of the 23d inst., were astonished to find on the next morning that all was quiet. The eruption had ceased. During the day the whole island of Hawaii was shaken with earthquakes of various degrees. None were very heavy and no damage was done. Many of the old Kamaaina say that these disturbances are sure signs that Madame Pele is taking a short rest only to break forth with redoubled energy in a few days.

There have been no signs of activity in Kilauea further than those already reported.

Writing from Punaluu, the Advertiser's special correspondent says:

"On Monday about lunch-time Hawaii had a heavy earthquake. It was most severe at Hilo and vicinity, and very light here. We have not seen any reflection from the volcano since the smoke that enveloped the island for several days disappeared. According to all accounts the fire has ended and the lava flows have ceased. We are expecting a party from the scene of the eruption almost hourly, but it will be too late to reach you by this mail."

Telephone messages from the Volcano House to Captain Simerson of the Mauna Loa state that the flow must have ceased on Sunday night or Monday morning, and numerous private letter received here yesterday are to the same effect.

Money Appropriated.

The trustees of Oahu College have appropriated the funds necessary for the construction of a building and stone pier on which the seismograph, recently described in these columns, is to be set up. The Survey Department will furnish a man to look after it.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

An outbreak of cholera is reported from Kanagawa, Miyazaki and other places.

SAGA, July 16.—A case of cholera occurred here today.

The Kokumin says the Russo-Chinese bank will shortly establish an agency at Moji.

From the beginning of the year up to July 13th, 642 cases of dysentery were reported in Kanagawa prefecture. Of these 104 have died, 185 recovered and 373 are under treatment.

Owing to the outbreak of dysentery in different parts of the country provisional quarantine stations have been established in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Nagasaki and twenty other prefectures.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Beveridge of the United States Senate and his wife and Professor Edward Divers, who shortly goes home, were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress.

The British government, according to the Shanghai Mercury, demands the dismissal and degradation of the governor of Kweichow for his laxity in regard to the Fleming murder enquiry. Up to the present none of the murderers have been punished while it is common knowledge that they are living openly close by the scene of the murder.

According to a reliable report from Peshawar, a General named Abdul Hakim Khan, and two or three clerks of the army pay department office at Cabul were recently blown from guns on the plain facing the infantry barracks at Cabul, in the presence of a large concourse of army officers and soldiers. The charge against the executed men was that they had, for some years past, been in the habit of cheating both officers and men of portions of their salaries. This particular form of punishment has very rarely been resorted to of late years at Cabul, and the execution of these men created something of a sensation.

POWERFUL LIGHT

At the Diamond Head Light House.

Fifteen Hundred Candle Power Out of These Quarters of a Gallon of Kerosene.

The new lighthouse at Diamond Head is admirably serving the purposes for which it was erected. Everything is running as smoothly as could be desired, and every night the new beacon shines out as a guide for mariners. The light is furnished by the Washington lamp and is of 1,500 candle-power. A person standing in close proximity to the lighthouse at night-time would not realize that the beacon had any such power. But some distance out to sea an idea of the light's full strength is gained. A few nights ago the light was observed twenty-two miles away by one of the inter-island captains. That fact will give an idea of its intensity.

The plant is arranged with a duplicate system. There are two separate vaporizers, two separate valves, everything is duplicated. This is in case something should happen to the light that is burning. The mechanism is so perfect and yet so simple that in a little less than a minute and a quarter after the first light went out the second would be burning. This was learned by actual test a few nights ago.

The disc is three feet in diameter and five feet high and is made up of various prisms. Through one of these a sector of red light is thrown whose ray strikes the water a quarter of a mile beyond the bell buoy.

It takes just three-quarters of a gallon of kerosene to run this powerful light eleven hours, or an actual cost of about 25 cents a night.

The quarters of Captain Christian, the keeper, are nicely fitted up with everything that goes to lessen the tedium of the position.

A YOKOHAMA HORROR.

Young American and Two Japanese Women Murdered.

A terrible triple murder was committed at a Yokohama saloon early on the morning of the 17th inst., the victims being a young American, rather unfavorably known in the Settlement as Nelson Ward, and two young Japanese women, named respectively Tokura Suze, aged 24, and Suzuki Aki, aged 19. An American named R. Miller has been arrested on suspicion. The saloon in question was kept by Suze herself, and Suzuki was one of the maid-servants. The crime was first discovered by a third maid-servant, named Tanaka Tomi, who had been absent during the night, but who returned at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when, to her horror, she found the body of young Ward lying in a pool of blood, on his left side, near a sofa in a room opening out of the bar. The blood had issued from a frightful wound in the throat, evidently inflicted with a knife or some sharp cutting instrument. Her suspicions being roused by this awful discovery, as to the possible fate of her mistress, she hurried upstairs, where, on entering the latter's bedroom, her fears were verified by the sickening spectacle of Suze lying dead on the bed, which was a foreign one, from the effects of a gaping wound behind the left ear, while in the adjoining room Suzuki also lay dead on a Japanese kuton, as the result of a wound inflicted in the same spot—behind the ear. Not content with simply killing the unfortunate women, the perpetrator of the crime had actually severed one of Suze's ears from her head, and the member was seen lying on the floor near the bed. The maid-servant at once informed the momban of her discovery, and he in his turn lost no time in notifying the police, who were quickly on the spot in force, and took possession of the premises.

Miller, the man arrested on suspicion, is said to be an American of Irish extraction belonging to Buffalo, New York. He went to Japan on the ship Tam O'Shanter, from which he deserted. He was seen in the neighborhood about the time of the tragedy and had frequented the place before. When arrested his face was badly scratched up. It was rumored that he had made a confession to the authorities implicating an accomplice. The Public Prosecutor was to enter a charge of premeditated murder against him.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

PEKING, July 10.—The Tsungli Yamen seems to be inclined to permit the Russian demand for extending a railway to Peking.

IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and .. was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stump-ton, Oliver Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Nervous Debility

is often one of the most distressing after-effects of the Grip. It may also be caused by overwork, worry, mental strain or excesses of almost any nature. Whatever the cause, a debilitated nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

The best nerve food, and the most valuable tonic (because it both builds up the blood and strengthens the nerves) is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of worn-out, depressed men and women have been made strong-nerved, ambitious, energetic and healthful by this remedy.

Among the well-known men of the newspaper profession is F. J. Lawrence, of 425 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich., who for the past eleven years has been at his desk every day. He says: "At one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration; that I would have to stop newspaper work or I would go to pieces if I persisted in doing it, he I was destroying what nerve force I had left. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skillful physicians. An associate recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. I can't say that I received any benefit from the first box, but derived very good results from the second. They gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. "A great deal of pain in the small of the back I attributed to a derangement of the kidneys. For this complaint Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People worked wonders. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, and I felt like a new man. "I am greatly encouraged from the results of using a few boxes and am confident that the pills will work a complete restoration of my former condition."—From Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50

Nice Roomy PHAETONS



A Particularly attractive line arrived by the S. S. "Australia" and by the bark "W. H. Dimond." CALL AND INSPECT. G. SCHUMAN, FORT ST.



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—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467— We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For terms or particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

2-Two Leaders-2

One for the table, the other for the yard—both for you.

Fine quality of BLOWN TUMBLERS, engraved in 3 designs.

Your choice at 75 cents per dozen. You know the regular price.

2 Rattan Yard Brooms, 25 cents each; regular price, 65 cents. [These are slightly damaged by salt water.]

\$75.00.

Complete outfits in Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Kitchen Utensils, including Stove and Refrigerator for

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Estimates and lists given on application.

When you are in our store always inspect the Bargain Tables on the second floor (take elevator).

You are sure to see something you want and the price will not stop you.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

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NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores of the Neck. Cures Bone Leses. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and guaranteed free from any injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, FINE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Workless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Continental Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Puhi Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Baker Steam Pump Co. Weston's Centrifugals. The New York and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Alpha Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of Boston.

THE SETTLEMENT

Scenes at the Annual Visit of the Board of Health.

MOLOKAI LEPROS WELL TREATED

Baldwin and Bishop Homes Visited—Brother Dutton's Noble Work—Prizes for Tree Planting.

At an early hour Saturday morning the steamer W. G. Hall cast anchor on the Molokai coast and a number of her passengers looked for the first time upon Kalaupapa, one of the villages of the far-famed leper settlement. The vessel brought, besides members of the Board of Health and their guests, about a hundred who had received permits to visit afflicted relatives in the colony. Their coming was expected. A large company had assembled to welcome them. The steamer's boats were soon lowered, and to the music of the Kalaupapa brass band the strong-armed rowers pulled for the rocky shore. The landing was made without difficulty. The permits, without which no one is permitted to visit the settlement, were received by the proper officer, and soon those who had come to see relatives were reunited with them—for a day.

The village, with its white cottages, looked clean and bright in the morning sunshine, and the inhabitants not at all like a company of invalids. There were many who showed no outward trace of disease.

It was a pleasure to note how much is being done by self-sacrificing people, as well as by the Government, through the Board of Health, for these afflicted people. The Bishop Home for Girls, under the charge of Mother Marianne and assistants of the Franciscan Sisterhood, now has one hundred and twenty-four inmates, seventy-four girls and fifty women, some of whom have been inmates since their girlhood. It consists of numerous cottages in well-kept grounds, and here the visitors were entertained by music, a number of selections being played on the piano by one of the girls.

After a luncheon at the Board of Health cottage the party took horses and went over to Kalaupapa, on the other side of the peninsula, where is located the Baldwin Home for Boys, under charge of Brother Dutton, known to almost everyone on the islands as a noble Christian man who, thirteen years ago, went there to devote his life to the welfare of the unfortunate lepers. The home consists of cottages built facing a square in a sheltered spot. The ground, originally covered with stones, has been cleared up and planted with grass, shrubs and flowers, and is now a very attractive place. The home at present shelters one hundred and twenty-five men and boys. Brother Dutton is a believer in useful occupation for the body and mind. Under his direction and by his example those who are able work in beautifying and cultivating the grounds. The garden is a model one, and its produce adds much to the comfort of those in the home. Instruction is given from time to time in the school. Brother Dutton tries to have every member of his afflicted family able to read and write, but at the same time not to weary them by too much instruction.

An organized band in uniform is a feature of the home, and played for some time for the visitors, and it was evident that they enjoyed the performance, while giving pleasure to their guests.

The saddest event of the day was witnessing the parting between the afflicted and their friends. Many were the sad farewells at the landing. The warmth of human affection overcame the fear of disease in that hour when they were to part, perhaps never to meet again on earth, and there were tender kisses and embraces for those so soon to be left behind, while the unutterably pathetic sound of the parting cries filled the air. Still, it must have been consoling to friends to know that the wants of their dear ones were and would continue to be so well provided for, and that although science has as yet discovered no cure for the malady, much can be, and is being done, to alleviate the affliction.

Just before leaving, Mr. W. O. Smith announced that the newspapers of Honolulu would give five prizes for success in tree-planting. The first prize is to be \$50, the second \$40, the third \$30, the fourth \$20, and the fifth \$10. These prizes are to be awarded October 1, 1900, and competition is open to all the inhabitants of the settlement. Mr. Smith also offered five prizes for the best-kept grounds, to be awarded April 1, 1900. For the best-kept and neatest grounds the first prize is to be \$25, the second \$20, the third \$15, the fourth \$10, and the fifth \$5. Like the prizes for success in tree-planting, these are open to all the inhabitants of the colony. The committee to award the prizes consists of W. O. Smith and Charles B. Reynolds of Honolulu and William Nolley of Kalaupapa.

During the past year the water supply for the settlement has been so much increased by laying of larger mains that it is now sufficient for irrigation, and there are well-founded hopes that great success may now be reached in the growing of trees, which has hitherto been difficult on account of the lack of water.

The passage home was a speedy and very pleasant one. At a few minutes past 4 o'clock the vessel sailed, and by 9 p. m. the passengers were ashore.

In Honolulu. The homeward trip was enlivened by many Hawaiian songs from the native passengers.

D. H. Hitchcock III.

D. H. Hitchcock, who has been visiting Hookena, in Kona, for the purpose of recuperating his health, was seized with a severe attack of asthma, and became so ill that the steamer Hawaii was sent to bring him home on Thursday. He arrived about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening. He is at present more comfortable, and with good medical care will soon, it is believed, be restored to his usual health.—Hilo Tribune.

Accounts Approved.

Judge Perry has approved the accounts of Godfrey Brown, John Maguire and T. R. Walker, trustees of the estate of James Woods, who charged themselves with receipts aggregating \$11,892.66 and asked to be allowed the sum of \$12,956.68, showing a balance due them of \$1,064.02. The accounts show that the estate owed the trustees the sum of \$18,015.00 on December 31, 1897, and \$19,079.02 on December 31, 1898.

FROM THE CRATER

Lava Flow Has Stopped for the Present.

Surveyor Baldwin Reports That the Eruption Has Ceased—McCandless Party Found No Lava.

Reports by the Kinan yesterday confirm those received early last week to the effect that the recent eruption on the slopes of Mokuawewee had ceased.

Surveyor E. D. Baldwin and his brother C. W. Baldwin were about the latest to return to Hilo from the scene of the recent outbreak. They went up the trail back of Hilo, which goes through the woods and onto the flow of 1892. From Hamunua sheep station they had a view of the whole state of flow and its outbreak at the crater. The survey observations were made from that point. This route, however, is so rough and difficult that it is not to be recommended for general use. It is mostly over broken, pahoehoe. Mr. Baldwin reports the eruption as having ceased. No advance was made at the end of the flow during the day and two nights which they spent there, and nothing but a little smoke appeared in the crater. It appears to have subsided about the time that the earthquake shook. According to Mr. Baldwin the flow had not turned toward Hilo, nor is there any evidence that it would have taken this direction had it continued.

The McCandless party returned on the Kinan. They visited the crater by way of Kawaihae. At the time of their arrival the lava was still hot but the flow had entirely ceased. It was remarked by this party that vegetation within ten feet of the lava hardly yet cooled, was as green as if no boiling lava had menaced it, showing that the lava must have pretty well cooled off before it finally stopped.

FRESH OUTBREAK REPORTED.

A letter received from Oahu by a gentleman in this city, contains a hurriedly written postscript to the effect that news had just reached him that the eruption had broken out again with renewed vigor, but the gentleman who received the letter could not be found last night.

BIG STOCK DEAL.

Three Hundred Shares of Oahu Changed Hands Yesterday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The sale of 300 shares of the paid-up stock of the Oahu Sugar Company reported on the Honolulu Stock Board yesterday morning was the largest single transaction that has taken place for some weeks. The price was \$153 1/2, the total amounting to \$45,000. Chas. J. Falk was the seller and Albert Raas the buyer. Both brokers were extremely reticent concerning the matter. Mr. Falk acknowledged that he had received his money and Mr. Raas that he had the stock in his pocket. The latter broker, however, said finally that the purchase was made for account of parties living on the Mainland, and that he considered it by far the best investment made in the stock market this season.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

Specimens of Lava From Old and New Flows.

The Pearson & Potter Co. have on exhibition in one of their show windows a number of specimens of lava that are of especial interest just now.

Specimens of aa are shown from the flow of 1880-81, as well as from the present flow; and also some specimens picked up on the latest active crater while it was actually in eruption. These latter are the trophies of A. M. Atherton, who climbed the fiery cone and who is said to have made the nearest approach of anyone to the mouth of the crater.

There is also shown one sample of yellow sulphur rock from Kilauea.

PROF. HITCHCOCK

Dartmouth College Scientist Talks on Ash Formations.

MAUNA LOA'S NEW GROWTH

Views on the Relation of Earthquakes With Lava Flows—Soil Investigations.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock, the geologist of Dartmouth College, who has been on Hawaii for the past two months, returned on the Kinan. His visit to the islands at this time was mainly to investigate the ash formations on Hawaii, but he was fortunate in being able to include the recent eruption of Mokuawewee in his trip. He found in all parts of the island evidence that prior to this century there had been explosive eruptions by which great volumes of volcanic ash have been blown out and distributed generally over the island.

"On the other side of Hawaii," he told the Hawaii Herald, "it is quite apparent in the soil, though it is of a lighter color than on this side owing to the lack of rain. On the Oahu road it is in plain view in many of the city and my investigations showed that fundamental base of the island formation is aa. In subsequent years there was an explosive eruption which sent out ashes in the form of smoke, so fine was it in texture. This settled over the island and years afterward these ashes became soil and seeds carried by the wind or by birds were dropped on it and took root. Then came another ash-flow and that is what appears on the surface. It was many years ago, evidently, when this took place, as the vegetable growth on this side of the island bears witness. This combination is what makes the soil of Oahu so wonderfully rich and the fact that it has not 'packed' enables people to run sticks into the ground a number of feet without an effort. I would say that the large quantity of smoke noticeable over these islands and far out at sea contained a percentage of this same ash, though I do not know positively that such is the case. As to the date of the last flow of this character, it would be hard to determine. I am not familiar with the history of the islands as to the reign of kings, but we know that what is known as the 'Uni' road, which was built under the direction of that sovereign, is on top of the most recent ash-flow.

"It is possible that damage has been done by them to the extent of covering up buildings, primitive ones, of course, though it probably was not accompanied by loss of life. Unlike the flow at Pompeii, which was of gravel, and came suddenly, this came gradual, and persons had time to get out of the way. It is easy to imagine the destruction of the native houses of that time because they were frail compared with those of today. It is barely possible that these explosive eruptions from Mauna Loa have ceased, and that there will be but one kind, such as the recent one, in the future."

Questioned regarding the relation of the earthquake of Monday with the subsiding of the lava flow, Professor Hitchcock said: "It is difficult to fix the connection; it may be that the explosion of the gas, which caused the shock, opened up heretofore closed channels under the surface of the mountain side, and that the lava is escaping somewhere. On the other hand, it may mean that there is a flow going in another direction, possibly into the sea by distinctively underground channels. Kilauea, we know is active during long or short periods and then surface activity ceases. The fire and lava disappear somewhere, but scientists have not yet discovered the direction. Eruptions may continue from time to time on this island for many years to come, but I look for them to be principally on Mauna Loa because that is the youngest mountain. Geologists have a rule for determining the relative difference in the age of islands, and following this rule we find that the end of Hawaii around Kohala was made first, then came Mauna Kea, and finally Mauna Loa. The process of formation has continued through thousands of years. We obtain our results by measurement of the ravines and calculating the time necessary for the water to cut through the lava and earth. Excepting the Waialeale, you have no ravines in this part of the island. Mauna Loa has no water courses, consequently there are no canyons. As conditions change these may, in a sense, develop. We studied the building of Mauna Loa and find that it is by layers of lava which have come in flows precisely as the last one. If you will listen to the accounts given by persons who have watched the growth of the new cone from almost nothing to its present dimensions, you will bear the duplicate, almost, of the story of the building of Mauna Loa as scientists have proved by their investigations. Should these lava flows continue the shape of the mountain must surely change."

A TESTIMONIAL.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be effective, and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—J. P. BITTNER, 4122 Fairfax St., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaii. All druggists and dealers.



ABDUR RAHMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN. The Amir of Afghanistan is not dead, and, according to the latest reports, is not in poor health, notwithstanding recent rumors. He is a picturesque and crafty old Oriental and fully realizes the important position he occupies because of the fact that his realm is the natural barrier between Russia and India. The Amir has an army of 120,000.

MASTER'S REPORT FOOTBALL SEASON

Brings Up an Interesting Question.

As to Liability of Guardians and Administrators for Interest on Uninvested Funds.

Judge Perry has made an order in the matter of the estate of Evelyn Nichols Bidwell, by which Jonathan Shaw, the guardian, is ordered to forthwith deliver to Fannie B. Nichols, mother of said minor, a certain trunk and lady's gold watch now in his possession, for the use of said ward; also that he do forthwith pay the said Fannie B. Nichols the sum of \$150 to be used in providing a suitable wardrobe for said minor and the payment of her traveling expenses to California.

In the same estate Henry Smith, as master, has filed his report on the account of Jonathan Shaw as guardian in which an interesting question is raised by the master, who says: "No annual accounts having been filed for the period from September 21, 1893, to June 30, 1899, the question arises, is the guardian chargeable with interest for credit balances from year to year? A careful analysis of the account shows that, in round numbers, the guardian has had uninvested cash balances in his hands of about \$100 for three years; \$50 for four years, \$380 for five years, \$550 for two years and \$550 for one year. At 6 per cent per annum, interest would have been about \$139 on all those balances, or 50 per cent more if the rate was 9 per cent. The guardian has charged only \$150 for commissions, though he would have been entitled to charge \$171.47 on income and \$116.40 on principal received. Possibly the difference is now waived so as to make it appear about an even thing, which, under the circumstances, would appear to be as fair as could possibly be, unless it is held that the guardian should have lost no time in looking around for safe securities in which to make investments. In all probability, too, the guardian may have entertained an idea that he was not called upon to invest his income receipts, his principal receipts being only so recently received."

In conclusion the master states that he knows of no reason why he should not recommend approval of the account and he so does.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.



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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND

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That are just the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND

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Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable. This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice

CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

THE DOCTORS

—SAY THAT—

Malaria AND Microbes

Have small chances when PURE WATER is provided

THIS IS THE SEASON

When drinking water needs to be purified.

You can get the most perfect

Water Filters

AND

Coolers

From

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

At their

Fort Street Store

And at their

Household Supply Department

On Bethel Street.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.

HAWAII NO COLONY.

The debates in Congress, during its last session, show that the statesmen and politicians, and the law professors, cannot agree about the inherent power of expansion in the Constitution; over the territories. The Judiciary has at no time passed directly on the question, though it has held in several special cases that Congress held supreme control over the territories, and made no qualifications that this control was subject to the Constitution.

There are really only a few people here who are interested in this constitutional question so far as it concerns the rights of men. But there is some fear that Congress may, in its wisdom, hold that the relations of Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico to the United States are the same, and if they are, Congress is possessed of the power to discriminate against them by tariff legislation. If, however, it can be established that the blanket of the Constitution covers Hawaii, then Hawaii is in a warm and comfortable bed of protection, while the Philippines and Porto Rico are left out in the snowdrifts and icy blasts of discrimination.

Now, whatever speculative constructions may be put upon the extension of the Constitution, regarding the other territories, the relation of Hawaii is to be settled by the terms of the formal contract between the United States and Hawaii, which is expressed in the Newlands Resolution. If a careful examination of this contract is made, it will be seen that there is not the least analogy between the Hawaiian and the Porto Rico case. Hawaii enters the Federal Union by contract, and not by sale or conquest.

That part of the contract which forbids discrimination is contained in the provision:

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged." Hawaii accepted annexation on these terms, and they are binding.

This is a contract which calls for the extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States, the laws that prevail throughout the national domain. There is no qualification whatsoever that Congress may enact "such customs laws and regulations" as it may elect. The use of this language might open the way for discriminations. The language used for this special legislation. It calls plainly for "the customs laws and regulations" as they exist and are applicable to the existing States and territories. These laws contain no discriminations whatsoever against any State or territory and provide for no colonial rule.

The contract of annexation goes further; it provides that until Congress shall enact the extension of these laws to Hawaii, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States shall remain unchanged. The free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the ports of the Mainland is promised and guaranteed until the extension of other laws are made which continue the free entry of our sugars.

There are no vague provisions in this article of the annexation contract. Whatever the views of public men, influenced by party interests, may be regarding the Constitution itself, whose provisions are wisely made general and elastic in many respects, there remains for guidance in legislation upon Hawaiian matters, a formal contract which Congress will execute according to its terms.

Any attempt, on our behalf, or on behalf of individuals, to throw up this contract, and ask our courts to substitute for it the vague rights under the Constitution, before Congress has acted in the matter, might launch us upon a sea of political trouble.

A contract with the United States which excludes legislation which discriminates against us is quite sufficient as it stands. Congress may hold that the Constitution covers Porto Rico and the Philippines, but at the same time, that it does not prevent discriminating legislation against territories which are annexed without any conditions. When it deals with Hawaii, it will execute its contract.

MAKING PUBLIC POLICY.

In a free country the censorship of news may retard, but cannot suppress the diffusion of knowledge. During the Civil war, it was often attempted by Secretary Stanton but failed. The soldier has the right to use the post office, and he will write plainly to his friends.

The truth about the campaign in Luzon has not been told in the newspaper despatches because they are subject to control, or their correspondents are, but gradually the people are getting accurate information from the soldiers themselves about the conduct of the war. The effect of this information in shaping public policy will be seen in the coming session of Congress.

On the whole, the volunteers are rather disgusted with the war business. They are willing enough to fight for their country, if it is necessary, but men who are enduring severe hardships must feel that the endurance is a patriotic duty. The obligation of the United States to preserve the Philippines, from anarchy is high and solemn, but it is a moral rather than a patriotic obligation. As an Idaho soldier said he would "rather fight to maintain order and decency in his own State which seemed to be in the hands of a mob, than fight for the preservation of order among the Philippines." Besides, when the volunteer gets no sleep, has sore feet, is weakened with fever, and stands up to his waist in water, and dodges Filipino shots, he is in no pleasant mood to read out one of the home diplomatic journals an editorial written by an editor, who sits in a comfortable chair telling him that he is gloriously following the Star of Empire. He believes that the editor ought to take his turn at it, and try the fever and sore feet and swamps and bullets.

The Bangor (Maine) Commercial publishes a letter from Capt. Hersey of the 12th U. S. Regulars now in Luzon. Capt. Hersey is a man of reputation in Maine. The letter is addressed to the captain's father. This is an extract:

"The volunteers have done splendid fighting, there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana Regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an innocent native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades, who, when a native (wounded), asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died. Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and I guess with a good deal of truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the regulars. In my opinion, the hatred created by these acts of wanton cruelty will make anything like a cordial feeling between the insurgents and Americans, for a good many years to come, impossible, even if we succeeded in conquering them by force of arms."

No one, for a moment, believes that the body of volunteers would tolerate such conduct. But we have had here, in the case of a Regiment of volunteers, an unfortunate reputation given by lawless and cruel men to a body of really patriotic soldiers.

The war fever is over. The war editors are off on their summer vacations. The offers of enlistment as common soldiers at \$15 per month are moderate, although a multitude of men are eager to serve as officers. The garish lights are turned off. Through the medium of thousands of letters written by intelligent men, who carry rifles, the "hell" of war is taken home to the people, and the political leaders who naturally follow the popular will will not hesitate to declare what that will is during the coming session of Congress. This is the people's war, not the President's. Let us now see how the people will manage it. We have faith that they will finish what they have undertaken. The war of 1812 was a war brought about by one of the political parties. The Mexican war was made by the slave power. The Civil war was a war for union, and against general disruption. The war now existing, has become at last an effort to preserve order, and prevent anarchy in a foreign land. It is a new departure. It will not be abandoned.

One of the oppressive features of our land system is that there is little available land for market gardening. The Portuguese who are model cultivators of small parcels still complain that they cannot buy land near the city at reasonable prices, for the cultivation of "garden truck." A large dealer in fruit says that while watermelons can be purchased in the San Francisco market at 15 and 25 cents apiece, the same fruit sells in local market at 50 and 75 cents apiece. The same remark applies to grapes. These higher prices as the reason for this dealer states, the scarcity of land, and the inability of small farmers to purchase it. Several attempts to purchase land near the city for the general cultivation of market produce, have failed. Possibly the colonists on the Waialua plateau may be able to supply the demand. But the item of transportation will be a costly one with them. The Paradise of the Pacific needs cheaper watermelons and other fruits.

"RUM IN HISTORY."

Among the interesting papers published in the "Hawaiian Spectator" of the year 1888, are translations of articles written by intelligent natives on the subject of the abolition of idolatry before the missionaries arrived.

In one of the articles the native author says: "The natives frequently heard foreigners say that the tabu system was foolish. Moreover, females often ate in secret, food prohibited to men and yet their lives were not cut short; the men did like same thing and continued to live. Another thing observed was, that after intoxicating drinks were obtained and the chiefs became inebriated, they did not themselves then observe the tabu, and the gods did not destroy them for their temerity."

Immediately after the death of Kamehameha I. his successor Lunalilo celebrated his accession to the throne (of grass). The native historian says: "He sent the overseer of the rum department to obtain the good creature for a drunken session which was held on the ocean in canoes, and continued two days at Keolu."

When the King landed, the men stood in a group to see their chief regaling himself with his female coadjutors with the luxury of the glass and the pipe. Strange as it may seem, this shook the tabu system to ruin. When notice of these doings was sent to the other islands, "Kauai, Oahu, and Maui, united with Hawaii in a general jubilee at this emancipation of the kingdom."

A cynical essayist might well choose for his subject: "What has the saloon done for Hawaii?" or "The lag in history" and assign it an honorable place in the agencies which abolished idolatry.

From our own standpoint the discussions among the native theologians of those days had a humorous side to it. Some of the old priests who refused to follow the "higher criticism" of the traditional idolatry, as it was pronounced by Lunalilo, under the influence of rum, stood steadfastly for the ancient faith. They, like strict Romanists, believed in the religion which they had inherited. They spurned the Robertson Smiths and the Briggses and the Lyman Abbotts of those days, who were destroying the old landmarks. One recognizes the oneness of human nature, when he reads what the native historian writes: "These priests who favored the old idolatry, repeated also this proverb of the ancient Hawaiians: 'Righteousness enriches a nation, but wicked kings make it poor.'" So that before Christianity touched them, these pagans had a proverb which King Solomon may have sent centuries ago by special messenger to one of the kings of Hawaii. And, no doubt, as these pagan theologians discussed the overthrow of their time honored idolatry, they said to each other with one accord, "what a terrible thing the saloon is," "the 'lag' is our destruction."

We have in this, evidence that the ancient pagan priests, agreed cordially with the modern Temperance people that rum is a dreadful evil. The scientists insist, of course, that these events were the phenomena of evolution, in which both evil and good are active agencies. This is denied by those who regard evolution as a pernicious doctrine. Whatsoever, the truth may be, it in no way lessens the value of the work of the men who opportunely came and gathered together the disorganized elements and with them built a new nation.

THE BARKING SANDS INDUSTRY.

The Advertiser has persistently advised the diversifying of our industries. But the project is not regarded favorably by our capitalists. "Sugar it is, sugar it shall be." The warnings of economic history, posted on our commercial highways, are obliterated with the paint brush of indifference and ignorance.

But the ways of men are devious, and the mind of the "crowd" often runs in unexpected channels. It is therefore possible that the industry of developing the "barking sands" of these Islands may instantly attract attention, and turn the public mind to a new and a diversified industry. It is not generally known that several scientists have taken packages of these barking sands and exhibited them to intelligent audiences in America and England. While closely confined these sands do not bark as freely and ferociously as they do in their native wilds, but they do produce low and mysterious notes which excite great curiosity.

There is nothing for which men pay out their money so freely as for the satisfaction of their curiosity. There are always fortunes in three headed calves, in living skeletons, and other respectable freaks. In the "barking sands" there is something that appeals to the deep love of mystery in man. They possibly contain communications from the other world, which are not understood and require interpretation. This baffling mystery should have an enormous cash value. The ship of

the Territory which is now dreadfully threatened by the enormous cargo of sugar stowed on one side may be righted and put on an even keel by stowing on the port side many bags of the barking sands industry.

A "conservative" calculation places the par value of the stock of a corporation organized to promote the industry of the barking sands at the sum of at least \$10,000,000. About \$9,000,000 of paid up stock should go to the promoters, while the remaining \$1,000,000 should be allotted to the public, who would feel insulted if neglected.

A ten per cent. yearly dividend on the total amount of the stock would be \$1,000,000. There are about 1,400,000,000 of people on earth, and the yearly sale of one million of bags at a net profit of one million of dollars secures the dividend.

The "Barking Sands" company should become a gift edged affair. Out banks which are exceedingly cautious in making loans on stocks, would hardly be apt to advance money up to par on such a security. Neither the beet sugar industry, nor Cuba nor Porto Rico will compete with it. The only source of similar sands is in Narbimah, Arabia, near the Red Sea, and that is in the hands of chrifless Arabs, without any enterprise, who spend their time bowing towards the east, shouting "Allah is great," and in scratching themselves. There is no danger from that direction.

The formation of the "Barking Sands" company should not be undertaken by a single promoter, but all of the promoters in good and regular standing should cordially unite in a joint operation, so that it will become the most active stock on the list.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

If the argument recently advanced here in favor of the extension of the Constitution over these Islands is correct, it is certainly good, Democratic, and rather poor Republican doctrine. During the debates in the Senate which preceded the ratification of the Treaty of peace with Spain, the Democrats opposed that part of the treaty which provided for the cession of the Philippines, and the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain therefor. It was urged by the Democrats that the moment they became the property of the United States, the Constitution covered them, and made the people citizens (not voters) of the United States and entitled to the personal rights of citizens. The Republican Senators denied that the Constitution would extend to the Islands until Congress enacted the extension by proper legislation.

Senator Daniel, who opposed the annexation of Hawaii, also opposed the annexation of the Philippines by the act of cession for a given sum of money. He said in the debate (Congressional Record, p. 1554): "The Philippine Islands will become a part of the United States the moment that the Treaty is ratified. The Constitution of the United States will extend over them the moment that it is ratified. * * * A territory of the United States is just as much a part of it as any foot of soil in it." "The moment of cession is the moment of constitutional accession, and with constitutional accession, it becomes the solemn and sworn duty of Congress to provide equal laws to these equal immunities, to secure these equal privileges." The Senator opposed the Treaty because it would secure to the Filipinos rights under the Constitution.

Senator Money (Democrat) of Mississippi said (Congressional R. p. 1619): "They (my opponents) do not shake my conviction that wherever the flag of the United States flies, whether on sea or on land, all of that domain which it brings within our jurisdiction is under and subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

When Senator Spooner (Republican) of Wisconsin was asked in debate what his opinion was (C. R. p. 1577) he replied: "It might very well be decided either way," and, "how a court would decide I do not know." The prevailing view among the Republican Senators was that the Constitution would not extend.

And now there are some people here who are running a journal in the interests of the Republican party, who are denouncing the judges of our Territorial court, although they followed good Republican doctrine, and have refused assent to the strong Democratic doctrine urged by Senators Daniel, Money and others.

The attitude of party leaders during the debate in Congress seems to have been forgotten. Some of the irrepressibles here, wish President McKinley to get rid of our territorial judges although they have repudiated assent to the strong Democratic doctrine, and approved of Republican doctrine, in making their decision on the Constitutional question.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Bells—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROWDER, Huxley, Maryland.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

on any vague interpretation of the Constitution, about which even the Republicans were in doubt, but upon the agreements and covenants contained in Newlands Resolution. If our local Republicans like to cheer for the Democratic Senators, they may do so. It will do no harm perhaps. Was Senator Spooner "un-American?" Those who wish President McKinley to get rid of our judges may shorten their application to the President by simply stating to him, "reasons for removal fully set forth last session in speeches of Democratic Senators, who opposed the ratification of the Treaty."

HOARE VS. ALLEN.

Plaintiff Excepts to Judge Stanley's Recent Decision.

In the ejectment case of James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen, plaintiff has filed exceptions to the rulings in the recent decision of Judge Stanley, which have been allowed. Plaintiff excepts to the ruling that the order of Justice McCully authorizing a mortgage, authorized the guardian to include the lot in controversy; to the ruling that either the Hon. Justice McCully or the Court had jurisdiction to authorize a guardian to mortgage the real estate of his ward, and to the further ruling that the order of Justice McCully authorized the insertion of a power of sale in the mortgages made by the guardian. A still further exception to the decision is that it is contrary to the law and the evidence and the weight of evidence.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., July 31, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital Paid	Per Cent	Div	Ask
AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN SUGAR CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN TRADING CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN WHOLESALE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN EXPORT CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN IMPORT CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN GENERAL CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN SPECIAL CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN UNION CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN CONFEDERATION CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN UNION TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN SAVING CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN TRADING TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN WHOLESALE TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN EXPORT TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
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AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN TRADING TRUST CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100

AN AGREED CASE

Of Importance to Olas Lease Holders.

Supreme Court to Pass on Rights of Those Who Took Up Land in That District.

There has been filed in the Supreme Court a document of considerable importance to owners and lessees of land in the Olas district of Hawaii. It is the submission of an agreed case, which will determine the rights of all parties who may be similarly affected. The case will come up at the September term and it is entitled E. A. Horan, plaintiff, against Sanford B. Dole, as President, J. A. King, as Minister of the Interior, and J. F. Brown, as Agent of Public Lands, respectively, of the Republic of Hawaii. Following is the statement of facts agreed on:

That on the 25th day of January, 1894, the plaintiff, E. A. Horan, purchased of A. G. Curtis lease No. 50, Section B, to lot No. 234 in the District of Puna, Olas survey, Island of Hawaii, that said lease was duly assigned in writing and said transfer authorized by the written consent of the Crown Land Commissioners endorsed thereon.

That the plaintiff immediately after said assignment took possession of the lot, paid the rent as it became due, and occupied and cultivated and improved the premises according to the stipulations of the lease from the date of said assignment up to the 20th day of June, 1896, at which time he made application for the purchase of the lot.

That the reason plaintiff applied for a patent to said land at that time was that his money and resources were exhausted, and in order to cultivate the land he then had planted in coffee, and to clear and cultivate an additional area, it was necessary for him to raise money, and that the only means he had of so doing was by procuring a patent of said land and mortgaging the same.

That on July 1st, 1896, an agreement of sale was entered into with the Commissioners of Public Lands for said lot 234, that he performed all the conditions required and a patent was issued to him for the same, containing an area of forty-seven and a quarter acres; that since the issuance of said patent he has continued to reside upon, cultivate and improve said land, and on June 6, 1899, and now, has the entire area under cultivation, and has placed improvements thereon valued at \$2,400, and has expended in actual cash on said land the sum of \$9,000.

That when the plaintiff entered into the agreement of sale with the Commissioners of Public Lands, he did not intend to waive his right to take the additional amount of land allowed to him under Section 76, Part IX of the Land Act of 1895.

That when the new Olas survey was made the plaintiff immediately made preparation to make application for the purchase of additional land, allowed him under the law; that he was advised by the sub-agent at Hilo that he would not be permitted to purchase land for the reason that he had received a patent for the land covered by his lease; that on April 7th he addressed a letter to President Dole and the Minister of the Interior in which he stated that he neglected to make application for the additional area allowed him under the law and asked the privilege of taking 150 acres of the new Olas survey, shortly to be opened, and saying, "I think you will agree with me that it will be too bad, after spending \$9,000 in improving my present lot, which is all planted to coffee and contains 47 1/2 acres, if I lose the right to take up additional area, as I find it will take a larger area than I now hold at present to make coffee pay."

To this letter President Dole replied: "The Government is considering the matter of all Crown lessees under similar circumstances, and if any of them are granted the privilege of taking up the additional amount allowed by law you will have the same chance as the rest. It is my expectation that they will all be allowed this privilege."

That the plaintiff accepted the letter of President Dole as a promise and guarantee that he would be allowed the privilege of taking additional lands, notwithstanding the fact that he had taken a patent, if any of the Crown land lessees were given this privilege.

That on the 24th of April, 1899, a notice was published that lessees of Olas lots under leases from the Crown Land Commissioners who had not taken up the additional land to which they were entitled might make application for such additional land within the portion of the new Olas tract shown and numbered as lots 100 to 136.

That in pursuance of such notice the plaintiff presented himself in person at the office of the sub-agent in Hilo on the 6th of June, 1899, with the other Crown land lessees and presented his application for the purchase of additional land under said Section 76, Part IX of the Land Act of 1895.

That the plaintiff made his application in the usual form, which was accepted by the sub-agent, and he was given a number in drawing for position in the line for selection of lots, and he selected lots 107, 108 and 109 in the new Olas survey, containing an area of 150 acres.

That on the 30th day of June, 1899, the defendants, acting in their official capacity, denied the plaintiff's application and refused to issue to him a patent for the lots selected.

That Crown land lessees in Olas who appeared at the Land Office in Hilo on the said 6th day of June, 1899, have been permitted to purchase additional land so as to make their aggregate holding 100 acres or less, and patents conveying the same in fee have been issued therefor.

The plaintiff contends that under the law and the facts he is entitled as of

right to purchase, at the appraised value, the lots selected by him, to-wit: Olas lots Nos. 107-8-9; and asks that the defendants be ordered to issue to him a patent conveying the same to him in fee on receipt of the appraised value of the said lands.

The defendants deny this right and assert that the plaintiff lost the right or privilege of purchasing additional land when he accepted a patent for the land held under his Crown land lease. LeBlond & Galbraith and Cochran & Parks, for plaintiff, and Attorney General Cooper for the defendants.

TO PLANT TREES

Some Prizes for Willing Workers.

Inducements Offered for the Improvement of Residence at the L. Par Settlement.

The following prizes have been offered with a view to encouraging tree-planting and the improvement of residence grounds at the L. Par Settlement:

The Hawaiian Star, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Evening Bulletin and Independent, newspapers of Honolulu, offer prizes of \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 respectively, to be paid to such persons residing at Kalaupapa or Kalaupapa, Molokai, who shall show the best results in tree-planting at said Kalaupapa or Kalaupapa between August 1, 1899, and October 1, 1900. No person to be entitled to more than one prize. Trees planted prior to August 1, 1899, not to be included. A committee of three persons will award the prizes. In making the awards the committee are not to be governed only by the number of trees planted, but all the circumstances are to be taken into consideration. The committee to consist of the following members: W. O. Smith, C. B. Reynolds, William Noyes.

William O. Smith, of Honolulu, offers five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 respectively to the persons residing at Kalaupapa or Kalaupapa, Molokai, who shall show the best results in improving the condition and appearance of their respective premises between August 1, 1899, and April 1, 1900. No person to be entitled to more than one prize. The committee appointed to award these prizes. In making the awards the committee will, so far as they can, take into consideration, all of the circumstances. The removal of stones, planting grass and flowers, and similar improvements, will be considered by the committee.

Prizes to be paid in April, 1900.

THE BIDWELL ESTATE.

Supplementary Report Filed by the Master, Henry Smith.

In the matter of the Estate of Evelyn Bidwell, a minor, a motion has been filed by Humphreys & Hankey, attorneys for Fannie B. Nichols, the next friend of said minor, that the supplementary report of Henry Smith, appointed master therein, be confirmed and that a decree be entered in conformity therewith.

In the supplementary report referred to, Henry Smith, as master, finds that the total interest chargeable against Jonathan Shaw, the guardian, for various sums retained in his hands for various periods instead of reinvesting the same, to be \$262.63. The master also says that the previous comment in regard to the commissions due the guardian should be rescinded, as being contrary to the ruling of the Court, of which ruling the master had not been previously informed. As forming a basis of which to fix the guardian's bond the master reports the following assets in the guardian's hands: Eight shares C. Brewer & Co. stock, \$300; cash on hand, \$5,935.24; interest now charged to guardian, \$262.63; total, \$7,047.87.

A LAKE UNDER LONDON.

To London, as to almost every large city, the question of a water supply has been a serious problem. Londoners now see a way to solve it. The engineer of the County Council has informed that body, says the Golden Penny, that underlying London is an immense lake, in a chalk basin 2500 square miles in extent.

The annual rainfall that sinks to this lake, 100 feet below the surface of the ground, amounts to 280,000,000 gallons, which would give a daily yield of 767,000,000 gallons.

An artesian well has already tapped the lake at Clapham, and it is pointed out that all that is necessary to insure a water supply is to sink a sufficient number of wells. The wonder is that London should have existed more than two thousand years and never discovered that the great lake was beneath it.

President Dole.

News was received by the Ke Au from last night that President Dole would not return from Kauai for several days, as Mrs. Dole had been suffering from a slight illness.

PROBATE CASES

Petitions for Letters of Administration.

Inventory of the Robert Grievé Estate - Adopted Child Who Is Not An Heir.

Jennie Grievé has presented her petition to Judge Stanley praying that letters of administration on the estate of Robert Grievé, deceased, may be granted to James L. McLean.

The petition sets forth the value of the estate as about \$41,462.30, consisting as follows: House and lot on Beretania street, near Pensacola, \$4,700; house and lot on Beretania street, near Kapolei, \$5,000; house and lot on Nuanuan street, near Kukui, \$3,000; house and lot on Kukui place, \$2,000; leasehold of old Gazette building on Merchant street, \$7,000; printing of \$50, \$4,000; cash in Bishop & Co's bank, \$1,500; household furniture, \$300; 25 shares Inter-Island S. S. Co. stock, \$2,500; 5 shares Wilder S. S. Co. stock, \$500; 2 shares People's Ice Co. stock, \$200; 5 shares Hawaiian Construction Co. stock, \$500; investments and cash in hands of W. R. Castle, \$19,262.30.

The heirs of deceased are Jennie Grievé, widow; W. L. Grievé, son; Mrs. Jennie R. McLean, daughter. The usual order of publication of notice of time and place of hearing has been made.

Judge Perry has granted the petition of Frederick J. Wilhelm for letters of administration on the estate of Kamila Paulo Wilhelm, his deceased wife, who died in Honolulu on June 9th. The estate is valued at about \$10,000 and consists of the residence on Keamoku and Young street, four houses on King street, opposite Catholic Cemetery; twelve acres of land in Naliwa, Molokai, and thirteen fully paid up shares of the Oahu Sugar Company.

The heirs of the deceased are Frederick J. Wilhelm, Libby Illi Smith. An adopted child, Frederick Albert Smith Wilhelm, is not entitled to participate in the estate under a special clause in the agreement of adoption. The bond of the administrator is fixed at \$3,000.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better: To Try an Experiment, or Profit by a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember.

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co's store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which carried Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Will Take a Vacation.

A. C. Lovelock, secretary of the Bishop Estate, will leave on the Australia next Tuesday for a two months' vacation. He will go as far as Buffalo, N. Y., stopping at various points of interest en route.

The Strike Ended.

The strike of the boiler-makers of the Honolulu Iron Works is past. Foreman McKay, who was the bone of contention, handed in his resignation, which was accepted. Everything is running smoothly again.

MISS SOWLES SAVES SOULS.

Miss Mabel K. Sowles, of Prospect, Wis., is just 16 years old. One year ago she was given an unlimited license to preach by the Honey Creek quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist church. Recently she preached the opening sermon at the yearly meeting of the church, a great audience being present. Miss Sowles will attend the Theological seminary at Hillsdale, Mich., after she gets out of school.

Sure Cure

for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Joseph Sisson died in Hilo a week ago last Saturday.

Mrs. John Lucas, who is on Hawaii, is recovering from a sprained ankle. Captain William Watson is to build a large warehouse at Waialeale, Hilo.

There were ninety-two deaths from various causes during July in Honolulu.

This Kinau brought the heaviest passenger list from Hilo in her history this last trip.

Mrs. J. T. Stacker and children have gone to the Mainland for a three months' visit.

The City of Columbia is billed to make the start for Hongkong again in about a week.

Alex. Cockburn, the Kalina merchant, is in the city. Mrs. Cockburn accompanies him.

The Badger sailed for San Francisco at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. She did not carry mail.

It has been decided to procure funds and go ahead with building a Chinese mission church at Hilo.

George P. Castle is making considerable improvements to property he has recently purchased at Waikiki.

A guard-rail has been erected in front of the excavation for the new Thurston building on Merchant street.

Shroeder's Walluku Hotel has been removed to the building next to Hoffman & Vettesen's store and a few doors away from the old location.

Contractor Hoffman, who was to build the Beretania street school, has had to send to the Coast for workmen, as there is a scarcity of skilled labor here.

Malehina, an old-time offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday for larceny in the second degree. He was caught rumaging in the till of a Chinese store in Palama.

E. JOHNSON. DR. W. S. NORRITT. LEO SCHELLBERG.

President. General Manager and Medical Director. Assistant Mgr.

Hawaiian Medicine Co.

LINCOLN BLOCK (upstairs). KING ST., HONOLULU.

We Manufacture a Line of

Pure Family Medicines.

One is the PAUEHA COLIC MEDICINE.

It is the best medicine in the world for colic in infants, children or adults. RELIEVES as though by MAGIC all abdominal and stomach pains. It contains no morphine, laudanum or other preparations of opium, and can be given with safety to the youngest infant.

FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers from 11 a. m. to 12 m. Salesroom open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

AMERICA MARU	JULY 29	CHINA	AUG. 8
CITY OF PEKING	AUG. 8	DORIC	AUG. 15
GALIC	AUG. 16	NIPPON MARU	AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 24	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
CHINA	SEPT. 1	COTIC	SEPT. 12
DORIC	SEPT. 9	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	GALIC	OCT. 7
COTIC	OCT. 6	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	CHINA	OCT. 24
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	DORIC	OCT. 31
GALIC	OCT. 31	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kona, Kailua, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihiti, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Niihau, Hanalei, Hanalei and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kona, Kailua, Kailua, Maunaloa, Kailua, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT,

President.

S. B. ROSE,

Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,

Port Supt.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

BISHOP ESTATE

Full Text of the Annual Report
of the Trustees.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS

Inventory of the Property on Hand—Lands
Acquired and Lands Sold in
the Year.

One of the clauses in the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop directs that the greatest publicity compatible with the welfare of the estate shall be given to all matters connected with her estate, and in addition to filing the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the estate annually the Trustees are further required to file with the Circuit Court a report of its condition and affairs from year to year. Below will be found the report just filed for the past year:

The Trustees under the will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop beg to submit their report for the year ending June 30th, 1899.

The usual accounts are herewith presented:

The total receipts from all sources during the year, including cash on hand on the 1st day of July, 1898, amounted to \$345,860 80

And the total amount of expenditure on every account was 341,205 95

Leaving a balance on hand of \$4,654 85

In re the bill of relief applied for from the Court in connection with a construction of the will of the late Mrs. B. P. Bishop and the various trusts created under which the Trustees hold property, referred to as having been carried to the Supreme Court for jurisdiction in the last Annual Report, decision was handed down by that body on October 11th, 1898, to this effect: Held, The Trustees, in the exercise of a sound discretion as to the best interest of the estate, may sell lands without application to a Court of Equity for permission so to do.

By the death of Auhea (w), on May 16th, 1898, and the death of Princess Kaiulani, on March 6th, 1899, devisees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, the lands devised to them for a life estate, viz: lot on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, to Auhea (w), and land and spring known as Kaniwai, Waikiki-uka, Oahu, to Princess Kaiulani, have reverted to the control of the Trustees.

The Trustees have during the past year commenced the filling in and improving of the large tract of land known as Kakaako, situated on the southeast side of the city, this property having come into demand as sites for iron works, warehouses, etc.

The constantly increasing interests of the estate in connection with the lands controlled has necessitated the employing of a competent person to take charge of the land department, and the services of Mr. F. S. Dodge, a gentleman for many years prominent in the Government survey department employ, have been secured.

The Trustees in granting long-term leases of agricultural lands during the past year, have adopted a rental system based upon a percentage of gross products derived from the lands, instead of a fixed minimum valuation. This system is deemed best under long-term leases.

A comparison of former accounts with the one submitted will show a substantial increase of revenue returns over all returns of other years since the estate came under the control of the Trustees.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

During the year the work in the agricultural department of the Boys' School, under Professor T. S. Sedgwick, has been thoroughly inaugurated. The students taking this course of instruction are enthusiastic, and the Trustees believe that knowledge imparted in this department will be of the greatest benefit.

Believing that a practical knowledge of nursing and care of the sick would be of benefit to the students of the Girls' School, the Trustees, upon the beginning of the next term, will add to the staff of teachers in that institution a trained nurse to give instruction along such lines in connection with other duties.

An addition is being made to the main building of the Girls' School to give increased bathing and dormitory facilities.

Extensive improvements have been carried on during the year upon the grounds surrounding the several schools, at a considerable expense.

Plans looking towards the putting in of a complete new water system for the various uses of the schools and grounds connected therewith are being perfected.

In the matter of attendance the several schools are filled to their utmost capacity.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1899.

The Trustees return as in their hands the whole of the property included in the inventory filed with former accounts, except as follows:

PROPERTY ACQUIRED.

The Trustees of the Queen Emma Estate and Queen's Hospital having shown their claim to an interest in Royal Patent 3458, land of Halekale, Lahaina, Maui, a quit-claim deed of such interest was procured from them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

PROPERTY SOLD.

A right-of-way for road was sold the

Hawaiian Government, being an area of 61,665 square feet, at Kapakapa, Ewa, Oahu, and being a portion of M. A. 38 to Kaulokanona. Selling price, \$200.

A portion of Royal Patent 4475, Land Commission Award 7712, Apana 33, Ill of Kapakapa, Waikiki-uka, 4,611 square feet, was sold to James Osborne, for \$250.

A portion of Royal Patent 299, Land Commission Award 113 to Paki, Halekale premises, King and Fort streets, Honolulu, being 197 square feet in rear, was sold to Miss Agnes M. McIntyre, for \$600.

The remainder of Royal Patent (grant) 1955 to J. Pihlko, corner Queen and Matrakale streets, Honolulu, was sold to Virginia L. McLeod, for \$2,000. A portion of Royal Patent 4475, Land Commission Award 7712, Apana 33, Kawailoa, Wailuku, Oahu, 7,250 square feet, was sold to Jesse Amara, for \$50.

Personal property belonging to the estate on the 30th day of June, 1899, was as follows:

Cash on hand \$4,654 85
Bills receivable 199,648 20

Bills receivable secured as follows:
B. F. and E. L. Dillingham notes for \$100,000; collateral, 100, \$1,000 each, Oahu Railway & Land Co. 6 per cent bonds \$100,000 00
Real estate securities 99,648 20

Total \$199,648 20

OLAA MILL SITE

To Be Eight and a Half
Miles From Hilo.

Chief Engineer Kluegel Denies Rumors That the Hilo Railway Project Has Been Abandoned.

Discussing the work being done on the Hilo Railway and the location of the Olaa mill site, Chief Engineer C. H. Kluegel says in the last number of the Hawaii Herald:

"The preliminary lines of the Hilo Railway have been surveyed, but the exact location of the mill site must be settled before work can be pushed much further. I feel safe in saying that the locality will be about eight and one-half miles from Hilo and about three-quarters of a mile back from and on the left-hand side of the Volcano road. When this is finally settled upon work will be commenced on the permanent locations. I have greater faith in the future of the Olaa Sugar Co. than I ever had before, a faith which I backed up with the purchase of 400 additional shares of stock just before I left Honolulu. The work of clearing the lower lands is progressing favorably, and in many places the lands are as clear as meadows. The work is being rapidly and well done, and it appears to me that it cannot be more than a few weeks before at least a hundred plows will be going over the land. The company is fortunate in many ways. There will be no necessity for pumping-plants, which in themselves constitute a good dividend, and the conditions are such that the labor question will be less annoying than on plantations where irrigation is necessary."

HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Captain Campbell Denies False Report in Circulation

Captain Campbell of the Inter-Island Steamship Company denies the reports circulated by irresponsible parties to the effect that he is about to sever his connection with the Inter-Island Company. He said on Saturday that he was at a loss to think whence these reports should have emanated. Both the officials of the company and himself were much annoyed about them.

"The facts are just these," said the captain, "my health has not been good for some months and the company has been kind enough to insist on my taking a vacation. I am to have sixty days, or even three or four months if I wish it, my orders being not to come back till I get ready. Capt. Haglund will assume my duties during my absence. There is absolutely no truth in the report that I am to sever my connection with the company."

Company F Wins.

The return shoot between a team from Company F and one from the police force was held last Saturday. It resulted in favor of the military by a score of 416 to 361. The highest score of the police was 40, made by Willis. Two of F's team made 45 and all but two did 40 or better. The individual record was as follows:

Company F—Peterson 35, Drake 39, Ferreira 43, Storey 40, Drummond 41, Bordenfeld 43, Ludwig 42, Burnette 45, Johnson 45, Gouvea 43, Total 416.
Police—Captain Kanoe 38, Captain Kihai 30, Konas 39, Atatani 31, Kalakini 38, Willis 40, Lambert 38, Nalpo 35, Hubbell 37, Lieutenant Gardner 35, Total 361.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

WON IN THE TENTH

Stars Win First Game of
New Series.An Imported Umpire Failed to Give
Satisfaction—The Score Was
6 to 5 at the End.

The baseball game on Saturday was won by the Stars after a desperate and exciting struggle. Ten innings were played before the game was decided. The score of 6 to 5 speaks for itself. Though defeated, the sympathy and admiration of the largest crowd of the season went to the Kama, for the general impression was that they got decidedly the worst of the umpire's decisions. It will probably teach them a lesson, however, not to accept the services of strangers in the future.

The game, barring the umpiring, was a fast one. Both teams were on their toes. At the end of the fifth inning the score was four all. In the sixth the Stars goose-egged, while the Kama pulled one out of the fire. Zero to cipher to hold the tale of the seventh. In the eighth the Stars evened things up by getting a man across the plate. The Kama came to the bat in the ninth with the score five to five. In this crucial inning both teams ciphered. The Kama tried hard to land a run in the tenth, but failed. By a magnificent steal Moore came in when two of the Stars were out, winning the game.

The crowd was large and enthusiastic. The band added greatly to the liveliness of the occasion.

Following is the detailed score:

Stars	ABRIBSBPOAE	Kama	ABRIBSBPOAE
Moore, 2b	5 3 1 3 3 3 1	Mahuka, 2b	5 0 1 0 0 1 1
Kiley, rf	5 1 0 1 1 0 0	Makanani, lf	5 0 1 0 0 0 0
Gorman, c	5 1 0 0 1 1 1	Crowell, rf	5 1 0 0 1 0 0
Lishman, ss	5 0 2 1 1 0 0	Kaanol, cf	5 0 1 0 1 0 0
Willis, lb	4 0 2 0 0 0 0	Wise, 3b	5 0 1 0 4 5 1
Davis, lf	4 0 1 0 1 0 0	Reuter, p	5 1 0 0 1 6 0
Pryce, 3b	4 0 0 0 0 4 2 2	Leslie, lb	5 1 2 0 1 0 0
Bower, cf	4 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kekuewa, c	6 2 1 0 4 5 1
T. Jackson, p	4 1 1 0 1 10 1	Harbottle, ss	6 0 1 0 0 2 1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Stars	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Stars	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Runs—Stars, 6; Kama, 5.
Base on Balls—Stars, 4; Kama, 7.
Struck Out by Jackson, 6; by Reuter, 4.
Two-base Hit—Jackson. Sacrifice Hits—Stars, 2. Double Play—Mahuka. Flies Caught—Kama, 7; Stars, 7. Fouls Caught—Kama, 1; Stars, 4. Hit by Pitched Ball—Pryce (2). Wild Throws—Jackson, Gorman. Time of Game—Two hours. Umpires—D. Dayton and Leon Cohen. Scorer—Clement.

STANDING OF TEAMS.

Games played	Won	Lost	Percentage
Stars	7	5	.714
Kama	7	4	.637
Artillery	4	0	.000

Moanalua Church.

Father Valentine of the Catholic Mission is busily engaged with the plans for the enlargement of the church at Moanalua. He is quite an adept in the draughtsman's art, as is shown by several other buildings the plans of which he has drawn. The present church at Moanalua is thirty by sixteen feet. When the enlargement is completed it will be just about double in size, making it quite a large building. The work on it will be begun in a few days.

POLICE RAIDS.

A Kakaako House and Beach Resort Raided.

Saturday night the police, under the leadership of David Kaapa, raided one of the notorious Kakaako joints. A number of well-known young men were there at the time, but made themselves scarce as soon as the cry of "Police!" was raised. The case against the proprietors will come up before Judge Wilcox this morning. The charge is selling liquor without a license.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshal Chillingworth accompanied by officers, paid an official visit to a well-known beach resort. A quantity of incriminating evidence was secured and will be used against the proprietor when the case comes up this morning.

St. Augustine Chapel.

The soldiers stationed at the Waikiki barracks are making good use of St. Augustine chapel which was built for their benefit by the Catholic Mission. The reading room and library are well stocked with papers, magazines and books. Some amateur theatricals are contemplated and now that Battery I, said to contain the dramatic talent of the battalion, has moved to Waikiki there will probably be some performances.

TEXAS' OLD NAME.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

Probably the fact is not generally known that Texas was at one time and for many years called the "New Philip-

pinas." The first settlement in what is now Texas was made by French emigrants in 1685. During the next twenty-five years there was an intermittent struggle between the French and Spanish for supremacy, resulting in favor of the latter, and in 1814 the name of the New Philippines was given to the country. This was its official name in Spanish records for many years, and until the name of Texas, from a tribe of Indians, gradually came in vogue.

A Kona Planter.

A Portuguese named Pedro is in this city from Kona, where he is engaged in planting sugar cane under agreement with the Kona Sugar Company. He has ninety acres of growing cane nine months old on his own land; will plant ten more by the end of next month and another forty by the end of this season. His visit to Honolulu is for the purpose of procuring additional labor.

Hoodlums Arrested.

A crowd of about forty noisy boys and young men were arrested in Puhia yesterday afternoon. Some were playing baseball, others were "shooting craps," and all combined to create a disturbance. They were charged with breaking the Sunday laws.

ON WATER RIGHTS

Judge Perry's Latest Decision.

Rights of Rival Chinese to Manoa Valley Water Laid Down in an Oral Opinion.

In the case of Ung Lin et al vs. Leong Hoo et al, a bill for injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with certain water rights in Manoa valley and in which one of the defendants is now undergoing a sentence for contempt of court, Judge Perry has rendered an oral decision.

"This is solely a question of fact, and I know of no advantage to be gained by taking any further time. The evidence is now fresh in mind, and my only regret is that the Court is not at liberty to apportion water as it might want to if no rights had been acquired by the parties. Its duty, of course, is simply to state what the rights are that each party has in water, as established by the evidence adduced here in court."

"The decision of the commissioners touches only upon the rights of these parties as distinguished from those of neighboring owners of land, and leaves the question open as to what the rights are between those holding different portions of the same land—the Stevensons land."

"I believe, from the evidence, and find that the right acquired by the upper land, that held by the plaintiff, to recede the water into the main patch, Keanaawa, and the smaller patch next below on Monday between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the patches below, now cultivated by the defendants, are only entitled to such water as overflows after the plaintiff's said patches have received their share sufficient to keep their taro growing."

"I also believe, from the evidence, and find that when the water has receded into Keanaawa to the top of the rock, which is placed at the outlet, that that patch has then sufficient water for its purposes, and that what flows into the patches below so that I think the respondents ought to be restrained from taking more water than they are entitled to as now found by me, and they should allow Keanaawa to become full first to the top of the rock and then to flow on to the patch below and from that into their own patches."

"I also think, whether or not the plaintiffs have heretofore diverted from the Keapu ditch water on Monday afternoon between 3 and 6 o'clock, that they have not the right to do so, and that all of that water must be allowed to flow into Keanaawa and the patch next below, so that the defendants may have the benefit of any overflow after the plaintiffs' patches are provided for."

"I award no damages. The plaintiff is entitled to costs."

"A decree will be signed accordingly."

A BOY AND A GUN.

The Gun Goes Off and the Boy Gets Hurt.

A boy and a loaded revolver combined to cause an accident that nearly cost a lad's life. Three native boys, Jim Koloa, his brother Naipe and Jack Naipe started out for a bicycle ride to Diamond Head yesterday afternoon. Naipe carried a loaded, 32 calibre revolver. When out near the Tramway's stables they wanted to fire off the pistol. A cartridge jammed and all the boys tried to fix it. There was a sudden report and young J. Koloa fell over with a bullet just above his heart. A little lower and the result would have been fatal. The wounded boy was taken to the Queen's Hospital by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. The bullet was extracted and the lad is doing nicely.

Kameo Dropped Dead.

Kameo, a native member of the Mikanaka crew, dropped dead on Kaula yesterday just prior to that steamer's departure for Nihau. Heart failure was the cause of death.

NEWS FROM MAUI

Deputy Sheriff Scott Goes to Olaa.

Case Planting on Mahika Plantation—Proposed Sugar Plantation on Uppalakama Ranch.

MAUI, July 29.—Quite a number of people have visited Haleakala during the week and several of them report that during the hours of darkness little could be seen of Mauna Loa's fire on account of banks of heavy clouds which however generally cleared away at the approach of dawn revealing columns of smoke but no glare of volcanic light. A large party of young men from Spreckelsville and Hamakua state that the reflection from Mokuawao was not very brilliant during the night of the 22nd. A New York party composed of Prof. A. C. Bickmore, H. L. Morehouse, field secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, C. C. Langill and guides spent Tuesday night, the 26th, at Craigdale and though they could see no reflection of Mauna Loa on account of fog, witnessed a most gorgeous sunrise from the summit of Haleakala. News came per steamer Mauna Loa, on the 28th, that the lava flow on Hawaii had stopped.

W. G. Scott recently deputy sheriff of Wailuku departs for Hawaii August 1st, to become luna on Olaa plantation. Mr. Scott has the good wishes of many Maui friends for success in his new venture. Alfred Hayselden of Lahaina assumes Mr. Scott's former position and Robert Lindsay of Hana will go to Lahaina. Captain of Police H. Z. Kaapo will be promoted to the position of deputy sheriff of Hana.

Mahika plantation is busy planting thirty-five acres of seed cane, the larger part of which arrived by the Claudine of the 26th, from Olowain. The plantation had three acres of seed cane. Two large cottages have been recently completed, one of which will be occupied by the manager and bookkeeper and the other by the head luma. The plantation will build a new landing midway between the old one and the one recently completed by the government. The latter was unsatisfactory because there was space for only one railroad track leading to it, and it would be too expensive to widen the roadway owing to the great height and steepness of the adjoining cliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hoogs of Honolulu are at Kawaspa Resort, Maunaloa.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, has been several weeks in Hana. He will soon visit Paha.

During the 25th, congratulations were due Dr. and Mrs. McConkey of Paha on the birth of a baby girl.

Arthur Baldwin of the Harvard Law School returned to Hana on the 26th. It is reported that an agent representing Honolulu capitalists visited Uppalakama Ranch during the week with a view of purchasing the property. It is stated that a large acreage of this estate is available for the production of sugar.

Weather: Generally warm and dry.

Down Again

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Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established reputation of 30 years in Boston, N. Y., and all parts of the United States. The London and Midland Counties Dispensary, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamp made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

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DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

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We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Victor Chancellor SIE W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's fraud was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

In a light medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Invention of this Remedy was given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

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COURT CALENDAR

For the Coming August
Circuit Term.Judge Stanley Will Preside Over
What will be a Very
Long Session.

Below will be found a list of the cases to be tried at the coming August term of the First Circuit Court. Judge Stanley will preside, and the government will be represented by both Attorney-General H. E. Cooper and Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole. From the length of the calendar it is pretty certain that the term will be a long one.

HAWAIIAN JURY—CRIMINAL.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Antonio Marshall; distilling liquor. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaalukou for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Fong alias Tom Keong; headless driving. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Annie Kino; forgery (for sentence). Achi-Johnson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. S. Kaenana; cruelty to animal. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaalukou for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lihoe (w); practicing medicine without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kahue, and three others; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kaloehi; gambling. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaalukou for defendant.

FOREIGN JURY—CRIMINAL.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Muramoto alias Maeda; rape. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Leong Tat; unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Tong Fat; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Poepoe for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. C. O. Flynn; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. R. Higby; assault and battery (change of venue from Second Circuit Court). Honck-Creighton for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Camachero alias J. Louveira; practicing medicine without license (for sentence). Wood for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Joe Fraga; assault with dangerous weapon (for sentence). Davidson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Tassala (Jap); soliciting (for sentence). Creighton for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Charles Clark; conspiracy 3rd degree. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Moon; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. J. Borges; selling spirituous liquor without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. John H. West; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ho Yuen; malicious injury. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kahookano for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. T. J. Fitzpatrick; sexual intercourse with female under fourteen years. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Humphreys-Hankey for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Chun Chee (w); unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Chillingworth for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Manuel Andrade; headless driving. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Hong; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Mai; maintaining lottery scheme. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Fung Fat; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kane for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Ping and three others; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Yee Yop; violating immigration laws. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. C. Clark for defendant.

HAWAIIAN JURY—CIVIL.

J. D. Hols Jr. vs. A. Kahl; ejectment. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

N. K. Eldredge vs. S. Parker; action on contract. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant.

In re Estate of Nakimu Nohi. Appeal from Probate Judge, First Circuit. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Kaupena Kaemana vs. J. H. Kanaani; malicious prosecution. Creighton for plaintiff; Dole-Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

W. P. Hopu et al vs. Kanaani (k); quieting title. Poepoe for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

Mary K. Tibbets vs. S. P. H. Guard; ejectment. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

A. S. Mahaulu vs. Kahoohano et al; ejectment. Thurston-Carter-Andrews for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant.

MIXED JURY

Mary Lucas et al vs. Anna for A. Perry et al; quieting title. Kinney-

JURY WAIVED.

Ng Chung Tug vs. Dick Kee; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

J. M. McChesney vs. A. M. Brown; marshal; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

J. M. McChesney vs. A. M. Brown; marshal; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

Gehring & Butake vs. W. S. Edings; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Henshall for plaintiff-appellant; Humphreys-Gear for defendant.

Kam Fung vs. Kam Hoy; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Creighton for plaintiff; Castle-Weaver for defendant-appellant.

George C. Beckley vs. Ah In; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Castle-Weaver for defendant-appellant.

Gehring & Butake vs. J. Cook et al; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

E. J. Crawford vs. H. Bissen et al; quieting title. Humphreys-Gear for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

J. A. Magoon vs. J. S. Walker; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant-appellant.

C. J. Fisher vs. B. H. Kahanani et al; assumption. Neumann for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Young Chung vs. Joe Davis; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Ewa Peterson for plaintiff; Kane for defendant-appellant.

C. B. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff-appellant; Davis for defendant.

M. Souza vs. M. G. Simoes; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Creighton for plaintiff; Correa for defendant-appellant.

Allen & Robinson vs. Boo Ying Lung; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Humphreys-Gear for plaintiff; Edings for defendant-appellant.

Tong On vs. P. Mahaulu, administrator; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Yamaka vs. F. M. Whitehouse et al; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Creighton for defendant.

John H. Estate vs. A. E. Judd; ejectment. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan-Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Hartwell for defendant.

C. Lai Young vs. J. H. Barenaba; debt. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Dickey for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

Charles Kamman vs. Mary Stevens; covenant. David-Dickey for plaintiff. J. A. Magoon vs. Yee King Tong; ejectment. Stewart for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

A. R. Rowat vs. N. Braham; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Peterson for plaintiff-appellant; De Bolt for defendant.

R. L. Gilliland vs. Wallace Poe; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff-appellant; Poepoe for defendant.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

M. Akawa vs. J. K. Paele; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

H. H. Parker et al vs. E. K. Bull; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

F. Palea vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

John Bell vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

William Henry vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

FOREIGN JURY—CIVIL.

Tuck Chew vs. Makee Sugar Co.; assumption. Robertson-Wilder-Neumann for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

J. O. Carter vs. Samuel Norris; assumption. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; Hatch for defendant.

C. Batchelor vs. C. B. Wilson; marshal; trespass. Creighton for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant.

M. G. Silva vs. C. S. Deaky; damages. Creighton for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

J. A. Magoon vs. L. Marks; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Davis for defendant-appellant.

A. M. Brown vs. Chung C. H. Chong; covenant. Davis for plaintiff.

T. W. Hobron vs. Charles I. Helm; assumption. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff; Neumann-Davis for defendant.

Charles I. Helm vs. F. B. McStocker et al; trespass. Neumann-Davis for plaintiff; Dole-Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

J. J. Byrne vs. P. J. Voeller; assumption. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Lum Sung et al vs. Marion M. Luning; action on contract. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey for defendant.

Kahului R. R. Co. vs. Haw. Com. & S. Co.; trespass. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiff; Hartwell-Castle-Weaver for defendant.

A. R. Thlow vs. Albert Whyte et al; assumption. Carthart-Parke for plaintiff; Hankey for defendant.

Eva Power vs. W. H. Bradley et al; assumption. Dickey for plaintiff; Humphreys-Hankey for defendant.

Lee Kyau (w) vs. Lo Kul (k); slander. McCants Stewart for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

J. F. Haglund vs. N. P. Jacobsen; assumption. Davis for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant.

H. R. Hitchcock vs. The Haw. Tramways Co., Ltd.; damages. Davis for plaintiff; Neumann-De Bolt for defendant.

Schwefter & Co. vs. Charles J. Fisher; assumption. Humphreys-Hankey for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Charles E. Bartlett vs. Haw. Car. Mfg. Co. Smith for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

H. J. Harrison vs. A. M. Brown; replevin. Neumann for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

A. G. Mericourt vs. Norwalk Fire Insurance Co.; assumption. Humphreys-Hankey for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

A. G. Mericourt vs. Norwalk Fire Insurance Co.; assumption. Humphreys-Hankey for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

J. A. Magoon vs. T. B. Murray; liquidated demand. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

C. E. Williams vs. Ruth Horn et al; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davidson for plaintiff-appellant; Robertson-Wilder-Gear for defendant.

M. M. Kohn vs. L. H. Deo; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Henshall-Carthart-Parke for plaintiff-appellant; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

H. H. Hitchcock vs. Manuel Andrade; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davis for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant-appellant.

JURY WAIVED.

Ng Chung Tug vs. Dick Kee; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Neumann for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

J. M. McChesney vs. A. M. Brown; marshal; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

J. M. McChesney vs. A. M. Brown; marshal; replevin. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Humphreys-Gear for defendant-appellant.

Gehring & Butake vs. W. S. Edings; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Henshall for plaintiff-appellant; Humphreys-Gear for defendant.

Kam Fung vs. Kam Hoy; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Creighton for plaintiff; Castle-Weaver for defendant-appellant.

George C. Beckley vs. Ah In; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Castle-Weaver for defendant-appellant.

Gehring & Butake vs. J. Cook et al; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant-appellant.

E. J. Crawford vs. H. Bissen et al; quieting title. Humphreys-Gear for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

J. A. Magoon vs. J. S. Walker; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant-appellant.

C. J. Fisher vs. B. H. Kahanani et al; assumption. Neumann for plaintiff; Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for defendant.

Young Chung vs. Joe Davis; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Ewa Peterson for plaintiff; Kane for defendant-appellant.

C. B. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff-appellant; Davis for defendant.

M. Souza vs. M. G. Simoes; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Creighton for plaintiff; Correa for defendant-appellant.

Allen & Robinson vs. Boo Ying Lung; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Humphreys-Gear for plaintiff; Edings for defendant-appellant.

Tong On vs. P. Mahaulu, administrator; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Magoon-Silliman for defendant.

Yamaka vs. F. M. Whitehouse et al; assumption. Edings for plaintiff; Creighton for defendant.

John H. Estate vs. A. E. Judd; ejectment. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan-Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff; Hartwell for defendant.

C. Lai Young vs. J. H. Barenaba; debt. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Dickey for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

Charles Kamman vs. Mary Stevens; covenant. David-Dickey for plaintiff. J. A. Magoon vs. Yee King Tong; ejectment. Stewart for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

A. R. Rowat vs. N. Braham; assumption. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Peterson for plaintiff-appellant; De Bolt for defendant.

R. L. Gilliland vs. Wallace Poe; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff-appellant; Poepoe for defendant.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

M. Akawa vs. J. K. Paele; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

H. H. Parker et al vs. E. K. Bull; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

F. Palea vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

John Bell vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

William Henry vs. Palea (k); trespass. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Maria G. Levinho vs. J. M. Levinho. Magoon-Silliman for plaintiff.

Alia Pilipo (w) vs. K. L. Pilipo. Kane for plaintiff; Thurston-Carter-Andrews for defendant.

Lily Akona vs. Dr. Chong, alias Jeong Foo Yen. Kaalukou for plaintiff.

Martha Dunleavy vs. Frank J. Dunleavy. Edings for plaintiff.

Maria G. Borba vs. Manuel J. Borba. Peterson for plaintiff; Gear for defendant.

Apakehau (k) vs. Kawai (w). Kaalukou for plaintiff.

William Rieger vs. Sarah Trask Rieger. Kahookano for plaintiff.

Emma Dugoff vs. Charles Dugoff. Correa for plaintiff; Kahookano for defendant.

Sabina K. Hutchinson vs. William K. Hutchinson. Peterson for plaintiff; Robertson-Wilder for defendant.

Kamaka Miller vs. Edward Miller. Berry for plaintiff; Carthart-Parke for defendant.

Sarah A. Swinton vs. Henry S. Swinton. Correa for plaintiff.

May Creighton vs. Charles Creighton. Robertson-Wilder for plaintiff.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Cowley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Edenwood, this State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

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Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TANKS!

This is the season of the year when TANKS interest those who like to be sure of water for the garden, house or stock. If you are provided with one of our

Pat. Non-Shrinking Redwood Tanks

there will be none of this 6 to 8 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. business. You will be able to use water all day if you wish.

The Pat. Non-Shrinking Tank

has no equal. Many try to imitate it, but you want the genuine.

—Sold by—

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Read the Advertiser.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

Brit Sh and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMIA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 5,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 40,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £15,000,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed—£2,000,000
Paid up Capital—£667,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds—£2,785,000 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds—£10,907,000 17 11
£15,699,500 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,500,000 5 6
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch—£1,415,242 18 3
£2,915,242 5 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

